Case 3:14-cv-01749-GPC-RNB Document 34 Filed 01/20/16 PageID.389 Page 1 of 2

confidential information. Courts are more likely to protect information covered by Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, but are not limited by items listed in protective orders. See KL Group v. Case, Kay, & Lynch, 829 F.2d 909, 917-19 (9th Cir. 1987) (letter to client from attorney); Kalinauskas v. Wong, 151 F.R.D. 363, 365-67 (D. Nev. 1993) (confidential settlement agreement).

Parties seeking to seal documents in a dispositive motion must meet the high threshold requiring "compelling reasons" with specific factual findings to support a sealing. Kamakana v. City and County of Honolulu, 447 F.3d 1172, 1178-80 (9th Cir. 2006) (citing Foltz v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co., 331 F.3d 1122, 1136 (9th Cir. 2003)). The "compelling reasons" test requires showing more than just "good cause." Id. This standard applies even if the motion or its attachments were previously filed under seal or protective order. Id. at 1179. According to the undersigned judge's chambers rules, documents filed under seal will be limited to only those documents, or portions thereof, necessary to protect such sensitive information. Therefore, a redacted document may be appropriate to protect the portions of the brief or declaration containing confidential information.

Here, the parties seek to file under seal the entire opposition including the memorandum of points and authorities and provide no "compelling reasons" with specific factual findings that all the documents should be protected. Accordingly, the Court DENIES the parties' joint motion to file the opposition to Defendant's motion for summary judgment under seal.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: January 20, 2016

HON. GONZALO P. CURIE United States District Judge